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Zilka-Kotab, PC P.O. BOX 721120 SAN JOSE, CA 95172-1120			ROSWELL, MICHAEL	
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			2173	

DATE MAILED: 01/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/902,929	BOKHARI ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Michael Roswell	2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 14 November 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-44 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 7, 9-13, 16, 18-22, 25, 27, 38, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by the Firepad FireViewer Suite User's Guide, registered 7 March 2000, hereinafter Firepad, and "Palm Programming", by Glenn Bachmann, hereinafter Bachmann.

Regarding claims 1, 10, and 19, Firepad teaches a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device (taught as the selection of an image to be displayed on a Palm device, and the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, at page 12), allowing organization of the content (performed automatically by the FireViewer of pages 21-23 that allows selection and viewing of content by content type), allowing formatting of the content (taught as the ability to select the color mode and compression of an image to be transferred, at page 12), allowing creation of a link to content (taught as the ability to convert URLs to a Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), and allowing addition of text for output on the wireless device (taught as the ability to enter a name and notes for an image file, viewable by the user in the Palm device, at pages 12-13). Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting a preview of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content (taught

as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14).

However, Firepad fails to explicitly teach a preview including both textual and graphical content simultaneously, the preview depicting how the organized and formatted textual and graphical content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device relative to each other.

Bachmann teaches the use of the Palm OS Emulator (POSE) for use with a wireless PDA running Palm OS software, similar to the PDA software of FireViewer. Furthermore, Bachmann teaches a preview including both textual and graphical content simultaneously, the preview depicting how the organized and formatted textual and graphical content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device relative to each other, as POSE allows for the emulation of an PDA device that is similar to its actual operation, which includes displaying and manipulating any startup, menu, or application screens that may be accessed by the PDA itself. See Bachmann, pp. 38-39.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of FireViewer and Bachmann before him at the time the invention was made to modify the preview capabilities of FireViewer to include the simultaneous display of graphics and text, as well as the relative display locations of content on a wireless device, as taught by Bachmann.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of giving a "true preview", where the user is able to see exactly how content will be displayed on the wireless device without having to use the device itself. See Bachmann, pp. 38-39.

Regarding claims 3, 12 and 21, Firepad teaches importing a graphic directly from a data source for output on a wireless device, taught as the conversion and delivery of an image file to a Palm device, at pages 12 and 13. Furthermore, as POSE allows the user to manipulate the

emulated PDA much like the real wireless device, the user would be allowed to manipulate the relative location of content on the display screen of the device, such as is allowed in Palm OS.

Regarding claims 4, 13, and 22, Firepad teaches the dragging and dropping of a link into a management screen, taught as the dragging of a local HTML file into the URL converter for selection of the file, at page 16.

Regarding claims 7, 16, and 25, while Firepad teaches the transfer of content such as images, movie files, and URLs over to a wireless device, the reference fails to explicitly teach the use of a table as the content between a managing interface and a wireless device. However, tables are well known in the art to be included in image files and many HTML files through usage of the <table> tag. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to include tables in the content supported by Firepad.

Regarding claims 9, 18, and 27, Firepad teaches implementing the FireViewer software on Palm OS devices. Palm OS software is well known to be included in such wireless devices as PDAs, handheld computers, and wireless telephones.

Regarding claims 11 and 20, Firepad teaches aggregating content in a habitat, taught as the ability to add or delete several links from a URL list before conversion to Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16.

Regarding claim 38, Firepad teaches aggregating content selected for output on a wireless device in a habitat (taught as the ability to add or delete several links from a URL list

before conversion to Palm-readable format, at pages 15 and 16), displaying the content on a content management screen amenable to allowing formatting of the content and displaying a preview of the content as it will be seen on the device (taught as the selection of an image to be displayed on a Palm device, the ability to preview the image as it will be seen on the device, and the ability to change the format of the image, at page 12). Furthermore, Firepad teaches outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content in some of the previews (taught as the entering of a file name for output to the wireless device, the file name being textual information for display on the device, at pages 13 and 14).

However, Firepad fails to explicitly teach a preview including both textual and graphical content simultaneously, the preview depicting how the organized and formatted textual and graphical content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device relative to each other.

Bachmann teaches the use of the Palm OS Emulator (POSE) for use with a wireless PDA running Palm OS software, similar to the PDA software of FireViewer. Furthermore, Bachmann teaches a preview including both textual and graphical content simultaneously, the preview depicting how the organized and formatted textual and graphical content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device relative to each other, as POSE allows for the emulation of an PDA device that is similar to its actual operation, which includes displaying and manipulating any startup, menu, or application screens that may be accessed by the PDA itself. See Bachmann, pp. 38-39.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of FireViewer and Bachmann before him at the time the invention was made to modify

the preview capabilities of FireViewer to include the simultaneous display of graphics and text, as well as the relative display locations of content on a wireless device, as taught by Bachmann.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of giving a "true preview", where the user is able to see exactly how content will be displayed on the wireless device without having to use the device itself. See Bachmann, pp. 38-39.

Regarding claim 39, Bachmann shows at page 38 a depiction of a chassis of the wireless device as part of the wireless device display preview.

Claims 2, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad, Bachmann, and Martin, Jr. et al (US Patent 6,610,105), hereinafter Martin.

Regarding claim 2, Firepad and Bachmann have been shown to teach the transfer of content such as URLs to a wireless device, and outputting a preview of such content on a management screen.

However, Firepad and Bachmann fail to explicitly teach the content being aggregated in a habitat having views, each of the views having at least one window associated therewith, wherein a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view and at least a portion of the content associated with each view, wherein each view of the habitat represents content to be displayed in a particular view on the wireless device.

Martin teaches a method and system that facilitates participation of mobile devices in accessing resources over a data network, similar to that of Firepad and Bachmann. Furthermore, Martin teaches content being aggregated in a habitat having views, each of the

views having at least one window associated therewith, wherein a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view and at least a portion of the content associated with each view, wherein each view of the habitat represents content to be displayed in a particular view on the wireless device, taught as the presentation of a portal page that is comprised of a plurality of hyperlinks to desired sites, along with other personalized information, at col. 8, lines 17-26 and as seen in Fig. 3A.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Firepad, Bachmann, and Martin before him at the time the invention was made to modify the content management system of Firepad and Bachmann to include the aggregated content portals of Martin.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing a user with a personalized starting point for Web navigation that includes various content and links of interest to the user. See Martin, col. 1, lines 48-62.

Regarding claim 28, Firepad and Bachmann have been shown to teach the transfer of content such as URLs to a wireless device. Firepad and Bachmann also teach a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device, allowing spatial organization of the content as it will be output on the wireless device, allowing formatting of the content, allowing creation of a link to content, and allowing addition of text for output on the wireless device. Furthermore, Firepad and Bachmann teach outputting previews of a display screen of the wireless device, the previews depicting how the organized and formatted content will appear on the display screen of the wireless device, the content including both textual and graphical content in some of the previews.

However, Firepad and Bachmann fail to explicitly teach content being aggregated in a habitat having views, each of the views having at least one window associated therewith, wherein a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view and at least a portion of the content associated with each view, wherein each view of the habitat represents content to be displayed in a particular view on the wireless device. Firepad and Bachmann further fail to explicitly teach the selection of one of the links of the wireless device causing additional content to be downloaded to the wireless device from a remote data source and output on the wireless device, wherein the user is allowed to name the link to the linked content, allowing a user to configure an email service for accessing email messages on the wireless device, as well as transmitting the content to the wireless device via a wireless link.

Martin teaches a method and system that facilitates participation of mobile devices in accessing resources over a data network, similar to that of Firepad and Bachmann. Furthermore, Martin teaches content being aggregated in a habitat having views, each of the views having at least one window associated therewith, wherein a user is allowed to define a number of windows associated with a particular view and at least a portion of the content associated with each view, wherein each view of the habitat represents content to be displayed in a particular view on the wireless device, taught as the presentation of a portal page that is comprised of a plurality of hyperlinks to desired sites, along with other personalized information, at col. 8, lines 17-26 and as seen in Fig. 3A. Furthermore, Martin teaches selection of one of the links of the wireless device causing additional content to be downloaded to the wireless device from a remote data source and output on the wireless device, wherein the user is allowed to name the link to the linked content, allowing a user to configure an email service for accessing email messages on the wireless device, as well as transmitting the content to the wireless device via a wireless link, taught at col. 2, lines 47-56, and col. 1, line 63 through col. 2,

line 8. As the navigation of the Internet allows for the accession of a multitude of email services (Yahoo!, Hotmail, etc.), it is inherent that such navigation allows for the user to configure an email service for accessing email messages on the wireless device.

Therefore, Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Firepad, Bachmann, and Martin before him at the time the invention was made to modify the content management system of Firepad and Bachmann to include the aggregated content portals and the ability to download content from remote data sources of Martin.

One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing a user with a personalized starting point for Web navigation that includes various content and links of interest to the user. See Martin, col. 1, lines 48-62. Furthermore, one would be motivated to include World Wide Web navigation in a wireless device to allow access to the multitude of resources offered by the Internet without the constraint of a desktop computer. See Martin, col. 2, lines 6-8.

Regarding claim 29, Firepad teaches the dragging and dropping of a link into a management screen, taught as the dragging of a local HTML file into the URL converter for selection of the file, at page 16.

Regarding claim 32, while Firepad teaches the transfer of content such as images, movie files, and URLs over to a wireless device, the reference fails to explicitly teach the use of a table as the content between a managing interface and a wireless device. However, tables are well known in the art to be included in image files and many HTML files through usage of

the <table> tag. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to include tables in the content supported by Firepad.

Regarding claims 34, Firepad teaches implementing the FireViewer software on Palm OS devices. Palm OS software is well known to be included in such wireless devices as PDAs, handheld computers, and wireless telephones.

Regarding claim 35, Martin teaches the use of a wireless telephone for accessing content over a wireless network, at col. 2, lines 2-6.

Claim 40 is rejected for substantially the same reasons as claim 28, due to the similar nature of the claimed limitations. Furthermore, as the navigation of the Internet allows for the accession of a multitude of search services (Yahoo!, Google, etc.), it is inherent that such navigation allows for the user to access a web search service on the wireless device.

Claims 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad and Shinbori (US Patent 4,661,000).

Regarding claims 5, 6, 14, 15, 23, 24, 30 and 31, Firepad and Bachmann teach a method for displaying content selected for output on a wireless device on a management screen, wherein the content is displayed substantially as it will be displayed on the wireless device.

However, Firepad and Bachmann fail to explicitly teach the display of a configurable number of maximum characters of text and a number of lines of text upon the selection of a link.

Shinbori teaches displaying a layout of content before sending such content to an output device such as a printer (see col. 2, lines 14-19). Furthermore, Shinbori teaches the user selection of a maximum character number and maximum line number, at col. 1, line 67 through col. 2, line 4.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Firepad, Bachmann and Shinbori before him at the time the invention was made to modify the display of content as taught by Firepad and Bachmann to include the maximum character number and line preferences of Shinbori, in order to obtain a content display system wherein the user controls the layout of the content.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of effective utilization of the display screen and improved readability of content. See Shinbori, col. 2, lines 20-27.

Regarding claims 8, 17, 26, and 33, Shinbori teaches the user selection of a maximum character number and maximum line number, at col. 1, line 67 through col. 2, line 4. Furthermore, it is inherent that upon user selection of a hypertext document, Firepad sends the full text of the document as output to the wireless device. See Firepad, pages 21-22.

Claims 36 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad.

Regarding claims 36 and 37, Firepad teaches on page 15 the aggregation of content selected for output on a wireless device, having multiple views, and displaying identifying tabs for switching between views. At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to include a navigation tree for switching between views.

Applicant has not disclosed that a navigation tree provides an advantage, is used for a particular purpose, or solves a stated problem. One of ordinary skill in the art, furthermore, would have expected Applicant's invention to perform equally well with Firepad because the tab method for switching views of Firepad performs the same functions as that of the claimed navigation tree. Furthermore, navigation trees are notoriously well known in the art, such as in Microsoft Windows Explorer, as is drag-and-drop functionality in such navigation trees. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the ease of use afforded to the user by such a familiar navigational setup as is found in Microsoft Windows Explorer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Firepad to obtain the invention as specified in claims 36 and 37.

Claims 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Firepad, Bachmann, Martin and Maes et al (US Patent 6,016,476), hereinafter Maes.

Firepad, Bachmann, and Martin teach a method for managing content for output on a wireless device, as shown *supra*.

However, Firepad, Bachmann, and Martin fail to explicitly teach the formatting of text content for audible output on either a wireless device or a wired device.

Maes teaches the use of a text-to-speech converter for use in a PDA such as those used by Firepad, at col. 5, lines 42-53. Furthermore, text-to-speech programs are notoriously well known in the art, and would have been obvious to include in a wired device, such as a personal computer.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Firepad, Bachmann, Martin and Maes before him at the time the invention was made to modify the method for managing content for output on a wireless device of Firepad,

Bachmann and Martin to include the text-to-speech conversion presented by Maes in order to obtain a method for managing content for output on a wireless device where text-to-speech conversion is possible.

One would be motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of providing an aural interface to enable one to obtain information at times when a visual interface is difficult to view.

***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 14 November 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 7, 9-13, 16, 18-22, 25, 27-29, 32, 34, 35, and 38-40 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

In response to Applicant's arguments of claims 36-37, the Examiner has provided the motivation previously lacking to make a combination of the Firepad reference and the Microsoft Windows Explorer. The Examiner contends that since Microsoft Windows Explorer and the Firepad tabular navigation system provide the same function to the user, i.e. the selection of a habitat (performed by selecting the tab in Firepad, and selecting a folder icon in the Windows Explorer tree) and the displaying of links of the windows under the identifiers of the associated windows (shown as the display of content associated with a habitat tab in Firepad, and the display of content associated with a selected folder in Windows Explorer), one would be able to substitute the tabular navigation system of Firepad with the navigation tree of Microsoft Windows Explorer and expect similar functionality and results.

In response to applicant's argument of claims 5, 6, 8, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 26, 30, 31, and 33, that Shinbori is nonanalogous art in relation to Firepad, it has been held that a prior art

reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, both Shinbori and Applicant's claimed invention address the problem of customizing display space and content layouts. Shinbori, therefore, is relied upon to teach that at the time of Applicant's invention, it was well known in the art for a user to be able to customize a textual layout, in this case by specifying maximum character lengths for lines and the number of lines present on a displayed document.

In response to Applicant's arguments of claims 41-44, that the Maes reference has simply been added to show use of a text-to-speech converter, the Examine notes that Firepad, Bachmann, Martin, and Maes are all concerned with wireless PDA devices, and applications and functions thereon. Therefore, Maes has not simply been added to show use of a text-to-speech converter, but to show that at the time of Applicant's invention, it was well known in the art to use a text-to-speech converter on the PDA devices taught by the combining references of Firepad, Bachmann, and Martin.

### **Conclusion**

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Michael Roswell  
1/20/2005



CAO (KEVIN) NGUYEN  
PRIMARY EXAMINER